THE TRIBUNE.

McColloch's GAZETTEER, Part XI .- The pre sent is the first number of the second volume of this valuable work. It is by far the most comprehensive and accurate geographical dictionary that has been published, and is accompanied in this edition by numerous handsome and useful maps. It is printed in double columns, on very small type, and each number contains about 120 pages. The numbers are sold at twenty-five cents each.

Young Kare, on The Rescue; A Tale of the Great Kanawha. Two volumes in one. Harrer & Brothers, 53 Giff-street.

This is No. II of the pocket edition of American Novels just commenced by the Harpers. The incidents are stirring, life-like, and admirably told; the characters are cleverly drawn, and the hints at prevalent national and social customs well-timed and judicious. The author's name is withheld: but the work will compare favorably with the best of Cooper's. It is sold for two shillings.

The METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW for April has able articles on 'The Church,' by the Editor, (Rev. Geo. Peck;) on 'Practical Views of Mind,' by Rev. H. Banister; 'The Natural History of Man,' by Dr. Torry; 'Prescott's History of the Conquest of Mexico,' by Prof. Cogswell, and 'The Methodist Hymn Book,' by Rev. James Floy. The article on 'The Church' embraces a caustic review of High Church claims, and will naturally attract attention at this juncture.

Mr. Clay and the Squatters.

The Galeun Sentinel having revived the state calumny p digated against. "Ir. Clay of his having spoken of the a try of the public lands as a "set, of equaties," and land tee," we are most happy to be able to lay the following I precived by a gentlemen in Burlington, Jowa, before of tar received by a gentleman in Burlington. Iowa, before our readers, commending it at the same time, to the attention to the Sentinel. It will be seen that it completely refuses the gross alander. Mr. Clay interly denies, whire indeed no may of common sense could have believed, that the epithets which he is charged with having intered, were used by him. The Sentinel in its base to heap all possible calumny moon the head of Mr. Clay, forgot to mention that Mr. Van Buren in his massege to Congress in 1837, not only denounced the set there upon the public binds as "intruders," but expressly recommended their forcible removal. Is such a course as this of the Sentinel quite homest? It is, in the opinion of the Locos, their cardinal maxim being "ell's fair in politics."

[Chicago (III.) Express.

ASHLAND, 25th Sept. 1843. Dear Sir: I received your favor transmitting number of the Lee County Democrat, containing copy of what purports to be a Speech of mine, de-livered on the Preëmption bill in the Senate on the 29th of January, 1838. It is a gross caricature of what I said, and I so pronounced it in the Senate I regret that I have no copy of the correction by me but it was published at the time in the National In-

the Public Lands, and engendered controversy and dispute among the settlers. When, without the authority of law, the Public Lands were settled, I considered and treated such settlements as trested. passes on the Public Property. So did President Van Buren, in his Message to Congress. But I never used the epithets which were put into my mouth against the preemptioners themselves, many of whom I knew to be respectable, and my friends.

A was willing, on a general adjustment of the Land

Constion, to combine the Precimption and Distribuion, principles together. And accordingly, you will stion, to combine the Preemption and Distribu-principles together. And accordingly, you will in the Senate's Journal of 1840–41, (pages 155-6) I voted for such a combination. Again: I voted the Distribution Bill of the Extra Session of 1341 n which the preemption principle is incorporated and large and liberal grants of land are made to the

Accept my best wishes for your health and pros

Your friend and ob't serv't. Mr. J. H. CLAY MUDD.

Dreadful Railroad Accident!

A gentleman who resides at Madison, Indiana.

and who may be relied on, has furnished the Editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle with the follow ing facts in relation to one of the most disastrous Railroad accidents which has occurred for many

On Thursday afternoon, the 28th March, at 4 P M, when the Passengers Car arrived at Madison, a the head of the Inclined Plane, they had a wood ca heavily loaded with wood, attached. It is usual, it descending the Plane, to detach the wood and freight cars, and bring them just to the head of the Plane to wait till the passengers have gone down. In this iastance the way was slippery, and when the wood car was brought to the head of the Plane, and the Passenger car descending, the former accidentall got under head-way, and running with great velocity ty, struck the Passenger car, and dashed it into pieces!—leaving four persons killed and five very bally wounded! The following are the names of the persons killed

and wounded, viz. Mr. Bundrant, of Madison; Mr. Enochs, of Bloom ington College; Mr. Brunson, of Wheeling, Va.; Mr.

Delner, of Brownstown, Ia. - killed.

Mr. Roberts, Mr. Lockard and Miss Craig, o

Madison; Mr. Crane, of Brownstown; ——, or Columbus—limb broken.

The dead were killed instantly, and the other

have all some limb broken. Miss Craig's was an putated yesterday afternoon. Our informant state that it was wonderful how any person escaped—ye a few did. Among them were two children.

The car was dashed into fragments, and a centle man who was a passenger says he found himself planted in a deep mud-hele, out of which he rose or the dead bodies of two of his fellow passengers Mr. Brunson of Wheeling had a flat-boat there, it which he had brought down some Electrical Machines. He had gone to the head of the Plane to see the locomotive come in—and got in the car to

SHOCKING MURDER .- A German Painter name Charles Diehl, a resident of Pittsburgh, deliberately murdered his wife on the morning of the 1st mst. by striking her on the head with an axe. He also kill one of his children and injured another to such a de gree that it is in imminent danger. After this he made an ineffectual attempt to commit suicide b cutting his own throat with a pocket knife. ousy he assigned as the cause of the horrid deed alledging that his wife had told him that the children were not both his, which enraged him so that he re solved to kill them all.

BEAUTIES OF CHURCH AND STATE. -- There is a clergyman of the Established church in Ireland, the son of the bishop of Ossory, who has been in the re ceipt for the last twenty years, of about sixteen hun dred dollars from two parishes, in which there is not a church nor a single Protestant. The same in dividual is the incumbent of at least one other par ish. No wonder that Ireland is ripe for rebellion or that Irishmen feel such an invincible hatred to Protestantism, when it is associated with the re membrance of wrong and outrage like this. [N. Y. Evangelist.

NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY. DR SYLVESTER GRAHAM will deliver a Course five popular and scientific extempore

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VOL. III. NO. 309. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1844.

Oregon and California.

New-Matiero, Mo., March 19, 1841.
To the Editor of the St. Louis New Era. DEAR SIR: I have recently arrived in the United States from Oregon, via California, the city of Mexco and Vera Cruz. I was of the party that left the United States for Oregon in the spring of 1842. Upon arriving here, I find a very great interest manifested by many of our citizens in reference to those countries; I have therefore thought that it might not only be proper, but perhaps it might be a duty in cumbent upon me to state some facts within my knowledge, especially in reference to those of the countries through which I have so recently traveled, to which many of our enterprizing and valuable citizens are annually emigrating.

Much has recently been written in reference to Oregon; it is therefore, perhaps, only necessary for me to state the present condition of that country, and to refer those interested to the Report of Lieutenant Wilkes, the Report of Dr. White, Indian Agent in Oregon, and the Travels of Mr. Farnham, for the

I arrived in Oregon on the 5th day of October. 1842, with a party of 169 persons. I spent the Win-ter principally at the Falls of the Welliammette.— During the Winter, the question in reference to an organization was fully discussed; many were in favor of an independent government, but the majority were favorable to a government dependent upon, and subject to, the control of the United States for a limited time—five years, perhaps—when, if the U. States had not extended her jurisdiction to that country, they were tavorable to declaring themselves independent, not only of the United States, but of all powers of the world. This discussion resulted in a determination to organize a government subject to the control of the U. States; and in the Spring following, in accordance with that determination, an organization took place. The various officers were elected—a Supreme Judge, members of the Legisla-ture, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and the different secretaries and prothonotaries. They elected no Executive, consequently their government must be very inefficacious. Their Legislature was convened in the Spring of 1843, and when I left, they had a government in full operation. This seems not to sustain the conclusion to which Lieut. Wilkes arrives. "When there," he says," I made particular enquiries whether laws were necessary for their protection; and I am fully satisfied that they require none at present besides the moral code it is their duty to inculcate." It is true that the "moral code" which it is the duty of man every where to in-culcate, might be substituted for a civil code, not only in Oregon, but throughout the world, were man governed by a sense of duty to his God and to his fellow-man; but all experience seems to prove that a civil code is necssery to enforce that "moral code." No more can be expected from Oregon in this re spect, than from the residue of the world.

When I left that country, improvements were

rapidly progressing at the Falls of the Wallammette; two saw-mills were erected, one of which was in operation; two flouring mills were in contemplation the frame of one of which was completed; there wer three stores, and another has since been established -in all there were about thirty buildings. This very favorable site for a town. The doctor (Mo I was opposed to the preemption policy by itself. I believed it fraught with injustice to the public, that it is called "Oregon City." As yet this is the only it occasioned great irregularity in the settlement of town in the territory, with the exception of that in connection with Ft. Vancouvre. Dr. McLaughlin has expended a very considerable amount of money at Oregon City—I presume not less than seven or eight thousand dollars. After having surveyed this site, he permitted all persons who wished to do so, to take gratuitously as many lots as they would build upon and improve. It is not true, as some have stated, that the Doctor claims any preference or right to that property by virtue of any supposed right or claim of Great Britain to that territory. Whatever claim or preference he bas, he claims to acquire by virtue of the claim and laws of the United States. The gentlemen of the Hudsen's Bay Company are doing every thing in their powers encourage and facilitate emigration, and to advance improvements throughout the country. Of this fact Lieut, Wilkos bears testimony, "They," he says "afforded us every assistance that was in their power, both in supplies and means to accomplish our duties. There are many persons in the country who bear testimony to the aid and kindness rendered them in their out set; and of their hospitality it is needless to speak, for it has become proverbial. The party to which I belonged, upon arriving in the country, received more attention from these gentlemen than they would have done at home. Dr. McLaughlin kindly proffered to render them any assistance in his power. Of the aid of the Doctor the people were very happy to avail themselves, without which they would have been unable to have protected themselves against the inclemency of the approaching winter.

1 left Oregon for California on the 30th day o

May, 1843, with a party of 53 persons; we arrived in California on the 10th day of July following. A in California on the 10th day of July following. A few facts in reference to California may be deemed of some importance, as many of our citizens are also emigrating to that delightful country.

Upper California, of which I speak, is bounded on the East by the Rocky Mountains, on the South by Lower California and Sonora, on the West by the Pacific Ocean, and on the North by Oregon, (the 10th leaves of N. Jatimala.) The amageness of this

42d degree of N. latitude.) The appearance of the country is really attractive. There is an elevate range of country immediately on the coast; this section of country is, however, interspersed with beautiful and most fertile valleys, of rather limite extent. Immediately East of this range of elevated lands is a vast plain, averaging from 20 to 150 miles in width from East to West, and extending the whole extent of the country from North to South. This plain extends from the high lands on the coast a range of mountains in the and a doubt one of the most fertile sections of country in the world, producing osts, clover, and dax, spontaneously, in great abundance, and of an excellent quality. It is generally covered with a kind of short fine grass, of which cattle and horses are very fond. The oats, in many parts of this val-ey or plain, are found five or six feet in hight. The lover generally grows about two or three feet high it very much resembles our common red and white clover. The flax is of an excellent quality. The soil of all this valley is generally a black, deep, vegson of at this value is gently and mountains is usu-etable loam; that of the hills and mountains is usu-ally a light brown loam or vegetable earth. The sub-soil is generally gravel and sand, or unctuous clay. Immediately at the Eastward of this range of mountains is another valley, of more limited extent, but equal in fertility, to that just described. This is also bounded on the East by another range of moutains, to the Eastward of which there is also anoth er valley of considerably extent, which is also very fertile. These valleys all run parallel with the oast, so also do the ranges of mountains, all hich are spurs of the Rocky Mountains.

The principal grain grown in California as yet is

wheat, which is raised in great abundance through out the whole country. The average crop, in good seasons, is said to be from 30 to 60 bushels per acre or to a bushel of sowing. I was informed by seve ral respectable men that there had been one instance within their own knowledge of a farmer's receiving 133 bushels to one of sowing; the next year, without sowing, from a spontaneous growth, upon the same ground, 61 bushels to the acre were received. As extraordinary and doubtful as this may appear t some, I have not the least doubt of its correctness It is no more extraordinary than it would be to se outs growing spontaneously five or six feet high. I have traveled through many thousand acres of outs of this kind. The wheat raised in this country is of a very different kind from ours; one stalk produces several cars or heads. This may account to some extent for the extraordinary returns received in that country, yet the climate, no doubt, is the chief caus The wheat raised here is of an excellent quality.— Indian corn, beans, peas, barley, tobacco, and all kinds of vegetables, are grown with great success in all parts of the country. There is no soil or climate in the world more favorable to the growing rice, cotton, and cane, than that of California. ples, pears, peaches, figs, almonds, olives, dates oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates and grapes may all be produced in any abundance. In fact, all the tropical fruits are or may be produced in this

climate. In many parts of the country timber is very abundant, especially on the coast, where oak, ash, arbu tus, arbor vitæ, and several species of cedar and pine are found. In the interior, the timber is principally confined to the streams; but there are many sections

off the streams which are well timbered. This timber consists of large-spreading white oaks, red oaks ash, poplar, cherry, and willow. Both on the coast and in the interior is found the most admirable tim-ber for ship building. Further in the interior, and in the mountainous region, are found fir, pine, ceder, oak, spruce, and ash, all of an excellent quality. It as been remarked by some that there is a great de-iciency of timber in this country; but such is not he case. Taking the whole country together, then ample timber for all useful purposes.

The climate is a perpetual Spring; neither the heat of Summer nor the cold of Winter Is experienced. It is as mild on the Pacific side in lat. 45 degrees N. as it is in lat, 35 degrees N, on the Atlantic side,— The cause of this difference of climate in the same a itude I suppose to be the prevailing winds from the North during the Summer, and from the South dur ng the Winter. In fact the effect is so great, that in many places on the coast it is warmer in the Winter the Summer, even in lat. 37 and 38 degrees. Standing water has never been known to reeze thicker than common window glass; running water never freezes. No fires are required in sitting rooms, offices, or shops, at any season of the year; consequently fuel is never required for any other

than culinary purposes.

The "ranny season," as it is called, usually commences about the first of November, and continues until about the first of February, and sometimes even until the first of March. During this season there are frequent showers of rain; the weather is alternately rainy and clear; probably two-thirds of the "rainy season" is rainy weather, the residue of which is pleasant and delightful weather. Wheat is sown in the Fall and during the entire Winter; gar-dens are made during the Winter, and many kinds of venetables are to be obtained at any time during There are several kinds of grain of which two crops can be obtained each year many kinds of vegetables are planted and gathered at any and every season of the year. As soon as "rainy season" commences, vegetation puts orth anew, and all nature seems to wear a new and orith mew, and all nature seems to wear a new and unostenlivening aspect. In the months of December and January vegetation is in full bloom. It may be truly said of this country, that "December is as pleasant as May." Now the vast herds of beasts, wild and domestic, instead of roaming over trozen and desolate hills, or fields of ice and snow—driven by the howling tempest from side to side, or shivering in the chilling against a freen stall balance. ing in the chilling cavern or frozen stall, bellowing and howling for protection against Nature's hard fate—are seen throughout this herbous and delight-ful region in herds innumerable, ranging promiscu-ously from river to river and from hill to dale, cropping the inexhaustible and spontaneous vegetation and in the loudest strains of natural language, re

I need not remark that, as a grazing country, it cannot be surpassed; the facts above stated clearly establish this. The whole country is literally coverable to the surpassed of the facts above. ered with immense herds of cattle and horses. The farmers have generally from 1,000 to 20,000 head of cattle, and usually as many horses. Cattle are usuually worth from 1 to 5 dollars per head, horses from 2 to 10 dollars per head. In many parts of the country, any person who has no cattle, wishing to procure beef, is at liberty to kill as many cattle as he pleases, without regard toowners, provided he delivers the hide to the owner. The ownership is determined by the brand or mark which is found upon them if no brand or mark is found, whatever proof may be offered, it belongs, hide and all, to him who killed it. and he cannot be compelled to compensate the owner. Cattle are generally raised here merely for the hides. In numerous instances, thousands of cattle have been killed merely for the hides. They are driven latter-ly, in great numbers, to Oregon; several thousands were driven last Spring. Many thousands of horses have, upon various occasions, been killed, because of the country being overstocked. Both the cattle and horses of this country are of an excellent spe Sheep and hogs are also raised in great nun

bers in many parts of the country; they produce their young twice annually.

The greatest abundance of game is found in this country, especially the elk, deer, antelope, bears, wolves, foxes, martins, beavers, muskrats, seals and raccoons. In traveling through the valleys of this raccoons. In traveling through the valleys of this country I have frequently seen many thousands of olk at one view. The antelopes are equally numerous. During the winter season, the bays, rivers, and even the wheat fields and low lands throughout the whole country, are literally covered with geese, ducks, and various other water fowls. Here they have congregated from the whole northern country, and their croaking, squeaking and flapping of wings

is incessant, and in many places very annoying.

There are various rivers of very considerable importance in the country, the largest of which is the Sacramento. It is probably navigable about 300 miles without obstruction, and may be rendered nationally in the same of the control of the co cable to a much greater extent, with a very expense. Of the others there are the Russian River and several others, which may be rendered naviga-All the rivers and bays of this country abound with fish of the very best kinds, among which are the almon. There are several kinds of the salmon salmon trout, storgeon, cod, carp, sole, flounders, herring and ray. Shell fish are also found in great abundance, such as clams, oysters and muscles The oysters are of an excellent kind.

The confidence of an excellent kind.

The commercial advantages of California are not surpassed. The Bay of St. Francisco, for extent of anchorage and se curity of hartor is unparalleled. It has been well said, that in that Bay 'all the mavies of the world could ride in that Bay 'all the na-vies of the world could ride in perfect safety.' Be-side this, there are several bays affording very com-uedious and safe anchorage these for modious and safe anchorage, those for instance of Monterey, St. Diego and Bodego. At each of these bays towns have been commenced. Monterey is the sent of Government. Yerba Buena, near the en-trance of the Bay of St. Francisco, is a flourishing

trance of the Bay of St. Francisco, is a flourishing little town. At some point on that bay is destined, at no very distant day, to be a great commercial city.

The population of Upper California is about seven or eight thousand, about two thirds of whom are native Indians; the other portion is composed of Spaniards, or Mexicons, (as they call themselves,) negroes, and a mixture of every color, description and grade. With the exception of the foreigners, the whole population is in a deplorable state of ignorance. The only knowledge which they possess civil, political, or religious, they derive from the Ro man Catholic clergy, who are generally learned and ntelligent, but the most dissolute and abandoned haracters of the whole community. There are about our or five hundred foreigners in California, who ire now very well treated, with a very few excep-Formerly they were very illy treated; 30 40 of them were taken prisoners and sent in irons to 40 of them were taken prisoners and sent in trons to the city of Mexico, where they were released. This occurred in the year 1840. The only pre-tence for this treatment was that the foreigners were suspected of entertaining some revolutionary de-signs. Some of them have received reparation, oth-ers have not. In reference to this matter, our citi-cum them consider themselves much realisted by ens there consider themselves much neglected by ur government.

un informed that there is some doubt entertained oy our citizens, in reference to foreigners being abl o obtain lands in California. All foreigners can of tain lands in that country by becoming citizens. It is true that it is optional with the government to grant lands, or not, to any person, whether foreigners or native-born citizens; but there never has been in instance as yet of a foreigner having been refus ands after having become a citizen. I appli he Governor for lands; he informed me that, upo coming a citizen, I could obtain the tract of land to which I applied. The Governor further remarked that the Government was desirous to hold out ever inducement to foreigners to emigrate to California specially men of families; that all could obtain lands upon becoming citizens. No objection, how ever, is made to foreigners taking possession of whatever lands they prefer, without any application to the Government. All of those who went to Caliwill eventually apply to the Government.

An order was issued by the Mexican Government which required the immediate expulsion of all Ame-rican born citizens from California. The Mexican Government insists that that order was intended only to apply to disorderly persons, of whatever nation. But whatever the purport of the order may have been, it is now abrogated. This will be see by reference to the correspondence of our Min ster in Maxico.

In conclusion, I will remark that there is no counry in the world that offers as flattering inducements o emigrants as Upper California: nor is there country, in my opinion, on the face of the globe, so eminently calculated by Nature herself to promote the prosperity and happiness of civilized and en-A PIONEER. lightened man.

CITY INTELLILENCE. THURSDAY.

Ald. Harrield and Brady; Joyas B. Phillips. Esq. Attorney, ad interim. James Kelly, of the 11th Ward, appeared, and

as sworn as an additional Grand Justs. DISORDERLY HOUSE .- Edward Marshall was

ried for keeping a disorderly house, viz. a gambling house, at 24 Broadway. No proof. Verdict not guilty. ANOTHER TRIAL.-The same Mr. Marshall was ed for keeping a disorderly, viz. a gambling house, at No

Oliver R. Johnson, clerk of Mr. Cole, a broker, deposed that the house was a cambling hous, that he had been there some dozen times, and that a Mr. Horton appeared to be the principal of the satablishment, and that Mr. M crahall had been only seen by winassy taking surper there. Had seen money won and dost by playing braig there; but had never seen Marshall plar, nor did he know of his being connected with Horton.

Alonzo H. Gale deposed that he had visited at Alonzo H. Onde deposed that he had seen Marshall heal in faro. Never saw him play brogg-does not know who were the projectors, but it was go neally inderstood to be darshall and Horton. Has seen Mr. Marshall invite the vialers in its amore, and extrandeat with them.

Robert H. Daris, late book-keeper of Daws & Robert H. Daris, late book-keeper. intend bepased that he valid at the hume No. 8 Barciay ret, hat he always anderstood that Marshall & Horton to the projectors. Has seen Marshall here preading a games—sometimetimes seating tomaself—that it was known a gambling house; that Marshall invited the persons there to support and sat at the Jable. Witness had visited the mass from August, 1842 to February, 1843. Heard Marshall y that he and Horton had lost there \$700 or \$300 on one of the same property.

The Recorder Charged the Jury, who found a verdict of

FORFEITURES .- Henry Wagner, Henry Shuler. Augustus Twe-zy and Samuel Radeliffe, indicted for as-aund battery, fulling to appear, their recognizances were fu-To morrow being Good Friday, the Court adjourn

Monday next, 11 o'clock. POLICE OFFICE

BURGLARY .- A man named John McDonald was metted by office F. F. Smith, charged with having on the night of the 28th olf, broken into the bookstore of Edmund Baldwin, No. 135 Bowery, and stolen \$14 worth of steel pens.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- A man named Patrick Hesly was accessed by the watch, charged with having last night, in com, any with another who escaped, attacked, knocked down and robbed. Mr. James P. Ridceway, of Sing ing, of his hat and valuable papers, but obtained no money

MANSLAUGHTER .- On the night of the 18th ult. Daniel McNeil of Forsyth street, went into the "Thistle House" in Frankfort street, and played at cards with an unknown man, during which a disjute arose between them and they went out into the yard to fight the matter out. In the fight McNeil was so a verely beaten about the neck that he was conveyed home and thence to the Hospital, where he ied this morning. Efforts are making to find who the ur known author of this killing is.

ARREST ON A BENCH WARRANT .- John T. Schultz, junk shop keeper in Rerevelt street, indicted for receiving a stolen gold warch worth \$80, stolen by a boy name James, who sold it to the accused for a trifle, having forfeited his recognization, was arrested had grening on a bench war-out and committed for trial. THE CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.-Duniel Cus-

Neil on the 18th alt. at the "Thistle House," from the effects of which it is alleged McNeil died to day in the Hospital. STEALING LINES .- William Freeman was arrest ed and committed for stealing a piece of linea worth \$7 fro Alexander Sampson, No. 413 Pearl street.

CORONER'S OFFICE. ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—In the early part of Jan-bary last, as Thomas Callahin, a native of Ireland, aged 27, was folling trees in New Jersey, when one was reedy to fall again toget out of the way to prevent its falling upon him, and in donor so saturable over a stump, and falling on another or badly injured the spine of his back (but he died at the City

DEATH FROM THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT .-"hades Vand-woort, the index sting boy who jumped off the ront of the rail car in the Bowery yesterday afternoon and od had his leg and thigh so terribly form and crushed by the wheel, passing over it, deed at the house of his parents this orenoon from the injuries received.

BUSINESS AT THE WEST .- This has been a busy week in Louisville. The wharf has been lined with boats, and covered with goods of every description. The receipts of merchandise and shipments of produce and our various staples, have been immen Our landing and streets are full of life and activity. and put us in mind of the good old times of '36.-Huzza for brighter times and the increased prosper-[Louisville Dime

Appointments by the Governor, t mits the advice and consent of the Senate

Manch 29, 1841. Cotumbra - Richard Paul, justice of the peace, vice Edward CHAUTAUQUE-Beej Walworth, examiner, vice Watson

ONEIDA-Briggs W. Thomas, notary, re-appointmen Fifteenth Ward City Reform, Diminution of Taxes, American Republican Ticket.

For Assistant Alderman, RICHARD L. SCHIEFFELIN MOSES TUCKER. Assessors.

Ezra Ludlow,
Sylvanus Lewis, [a2] w* | Phenix Seama:

Birth Day of Charles Fourier .- Th Anniversity of Fourier's Birth Day will be celebrated on to the April, (the 7th falling on Sunday,) at the Apollo Saloc all April (Check, P. M. Persons who may wish to participate in this Festival, can procure tickett at Redfield's Bookstor Churon Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets. B order of the Committee of Arrangements. Tickets \$1 mh25 tf

Mutual Life Insurance Company of

war bearing much last with the male	cies, viz:
La merchants and Traders, 24	To clergymen
The late life is a second of the late life is	" lawyers
"ladies 2	agents
"booksellers I	" professor in military ?
"butchers	" cashiers of bank
" mechanica	"tellers of do
99	"physicians

[mh7 2awly] Total Lives lummed 45

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(4:31*) JAMES BETTS, Poncipal. NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ADEE & ESTABROOK is this
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